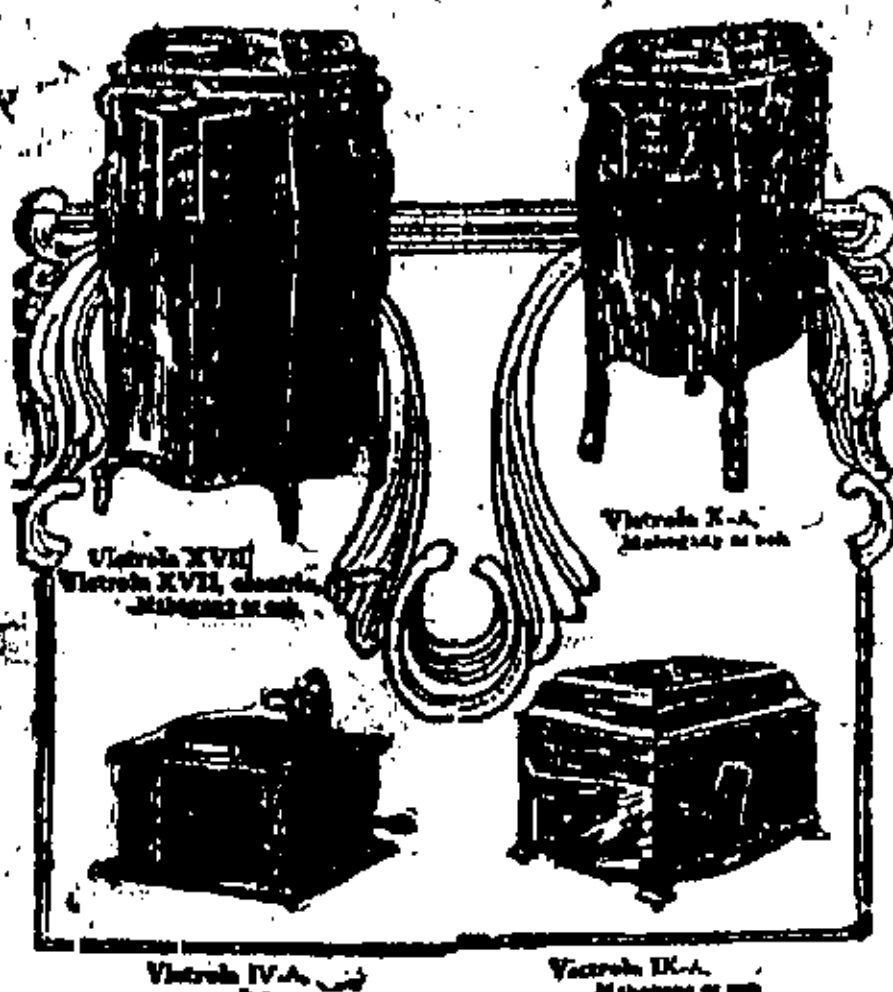


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NEW YORK

9 15 p.m.

TO-MORROW!

at 4.30 p.m.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

at 9.15 p.m.

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SPORTS

CRICKET.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

C.R.C. DEFEAT THE ENGINEERS.

Thanks chiefly to a splendid wicket partnership between Yew, Mah Tean and Geo. Lee, the C.R.C. were able to inflict a severe defeat on the Royal Engineers, who, by the way, was weakly represented. Yew and Lee scored 110 runs before they were separated, and during their long stay at the wickets were responsible for many stylish drives on both sides of the wicket. Yew was the more enterprising of the two, and, on the whole, was never troubled by the bowlers. It was not till late in his innings that he gave a chance, and his club-mates and friends are hoping that he will be able to keep up the good form he has shown on his last two appearances. Lee's batting was pretty, but he sacrificed too much to style. He has such a good defence that he ought to cultivate offensive tactics. He played for nearly two hours, and was unbeaten at the end with 45 runs to his credit. When Ng Sze Kwong went in at the fall of the first wicket the bowling had little to offer in it, and he was able to score with freedom. The Chinese declared their innings closed when they had compiled 174 runs for the loss of 4 wickets. An element of luck, as well as an unusually firm field, helped the Chinese to get the whole of the other side out for 44 runs. Some exceedingly smart catches were held, and at least two men were dismissed by catches that were taken by sheer luck. Waller played with some confidence during his short stay, and was the only man in his team to enter double figures. Un Hwa Fan had the remarkable average of 5 wickets for 8 runs, and would have done even better than this but for an overthrow which gave Jackson 5 runs. The Chinese won by 130 runs, and six wickets. Scores:—

Yew Man Tsun, b. Frakes	74
George Lee, not out	49
Ng Sze Kwong, b. Furnell	35
Un Hwa Fan, c. Frakes, b. Waller	8
Chai Yat Cheung, b. Waller	8
Wee Lee San, not out	6
Frakes	4
Total (for 4 wickets, declared)	174

H. Ching, Wong Po Keung, Lin Yee Moon, Wang Kwong, and Cheung Wing Kiu did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.					
Purnell	10	1	73	1	
Waller	10	1	34	2	
Rose	5	0	20	0	
Jewsbury	2	0	12	0	
Frakes	3	0	31	1	

ROYAL ENGINEERS.					
Capt. Wahl, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. Frakes	2				
Yew Man Tsun, b. Frakes	15				
Corpl. Waller, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. Un Hwa Fan	2				
S. M. Jewsbury, c. Un Hwa Fan, b. Yew Man Tsun	2				
Supt. Purnell, c. Wee Lee San, b. Yew Man Tsun	0				
Lee-Corpl. Frakes, c. Ching, b. Un Hwa Fan	2				
Pte. Rhodes, b. Un Hwa Fan	0				
Supt. Batts, not out	0				
Supt. Boatwright, b. Un Hwa Fan	0				
Supt. Jackson, c. Wong Po Keung, b. Un Hwa Fan	6				
Supt. Lewis, b. Un Hwa Fan	0				
Supt. Rose, absent	0				
Extras	4				
Total	44				

Bowling Analysis.					
Yew Man Tsun	8	4	12	4	
Ng Sze Kwong	4	0	21	0	
Un Hwa Fan	8.2	0	8	0	

R.G.A. DEFEAT THE MANCHESTERS.					
The R.G.A., who are gradually forging ahead in the League table, registered their fourth victory on Saturday, at Happy Valley, at the expense of the Manchester Regiment. The Artillerymen must now be considered serious aspirants for this year's League honours. They are the only Club in the League who have not yet been beaten.					

Bowling Analysis.					
Yew Man Tsun	8	4	12	4	
Ng Sze Kwong	4	0	21	0	
Un Hwa Fan	8.2	0	8	0	

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The Manchester players were not comfortable when facing Baines and Graham, particularly the latter, who was in better form than he has been in recent matches. Keenan managed to score together 18 runs, but Shortrooks was the only man on the side who played decent cricket. A feature of the innings was the excellent fielding of the Artillerymen, Sharran being very smart behind the wickets. At one time the R.G.A. lodged in danger of losing the match, for the first seven wickets were down with only 49 runs on the board. The steadiness of Athorne and the comparatively free batting of Graham won the match. Baines doing well when stumps were drawn, giving the R.G.A. winners by 39 runs, with a wicket in hand. Scores:—					
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MANCHESTERS.					
Lieut. Cavanagh, c. Telford, b. Graham	2				
Pte. Walker, b. Graham	0				
Supt. Hall, b. Baines	2				
Supt. Keenan, c. and b. Baines	12				
Pte. Muloney, c. Drummond, b. Graham	1				
Corpl. Horrocks, c. Colman, b. Athorne	17				
Corpl. Harden, b. Graham	0				
Supt. Bilson, b. Graham	0				
C.Q.M.S. Smith, b. Graham	4				
R.Q.M.S. Allan, b. Graham	0				
Supt. Bird, not out	0				
Extras	7				
Total	27				

Bowling Analysis.					
Baines	8	3	31	2	
Graham	8.4	0	22	7	
Athorne	1	0	1	1	

R.G.A.					
Bdr. Sharran, c. Bird, b. Hall	7				
Corpl. Perkins, run out	0				
Supt. Drummond, c. Hall, b. Allen	7				
Corpl. Hall, c. and b. Hall	12				
Lieut. Torrie from the Hall	1				
Supt. Athorne, b. Cavanagh	10				
C.Q.M.S. Telford, b. Hall	0				
Lieut. Colman, b. Hall	0				
Supt. Graham, b. Harden	17				
Corpl. Baines, not out	12				
Bdr. McDowell, not out	6				
Extras	7				
Total (for 9 wickets)	96				

Bowling Analysis.					
Allan	8	0	32	1	
Hall	10	3	19	5	
Harden	7	1	21	1	
Cavanagh	6	0	17	1	

UNIVERSITY BEAT THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the last over of the match the University gained their first win in the League on Saturday, against the hitherto unbeaten Civil Service eleven. The University bowling was often difficult and never loose, and the Civil Service had to work hard to get their 131 runs. Wood and Bradbury, the opening pair, gave their side a useful start. Wood hit out to the bowling to the tune of 37 runs. Bradbury was in a long time for his 9 runs. Several wickets fell cheaply after the first pair had been dismissed, and it was left to Syme, Thomson, Hamilton and Edmonds to raise the score from the mediocre to the respectable. Edmonds batted very well indeed, while Hamilton played in that care-free manner which a man selected for his bowling has a right to adopt. Redmond bowled much better than his figures indicate, and Rumjahn, also, kept a very good length. From the commencement of their innings the University batsmen took the measure of their opponents' bowling, and it was noticeable that neither Hamilton nor Bird was in his best form. Rumjahn scored 25 in happy style before he tried to out Bird and gave a catch to Wood. Lim Keng Sim was lucky in making 23 runs. Redmond was showing promise when Bird broke through his defence. Wright put the finishing touches to the sound batting of the other men in his team and won the match for his side in the last over of the day. He played very good cricket indeed. The University won by five wickets and two runs. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.					
A. E. Wood, c. Gittens, b. Redmond	37				
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b. Rumjahn	9				
C. Severn, b. Rumjahn	0				
P. T. Lumble, b. Redmond	9				
R. E. O. Bird, b. Rumjahn	4				
J. Knight, b. Redmond	1				
E. Syme, Thomson	13				
E. W. Hamilton, c. Yeoh Teik Ee, b. Redmond	16				
W. H. Edmonds, c. and b. Yeoh Teik Ee	25				
E. T. Crocker, c. and b. Redmond	6				
C. Sharran, not out	6				
Extras	5				
Total	131				

Bowling Analysis.					
Redmond	19.3	3	55	5	
Rumjahn	15	1	51	4	
Yeoh Teik Ee	4	0	14	1	

UNIVERSITY.					
A. H. Rumjahn, c. Wood, b. Bird	25				
Lim Keng Sim, c. Edmonds, b. Bird	23				
D. K. Samy, b. Hamilton	14				
F. A. Redmond, b. Bird	23				
J. D. Wright, not out	31				
R. A. Ponsenby Fane, c. Hamilton, b. Bird	9				
W. Gittens, not out	0				
Extras	5				
Total (for 5 wickets)	133				

Bowling Analysis.					
Hamilton	10	1	42	1	
Bird	14	2	61	4	
Wood	3	0	15	0	
Severn	2	0	10	0	

KOWLOON DRAW WITH CRAIGENGOWER.					
A noteworthy third-wicket partnership between B. Bana and F. G. Thompson, the Captain and vice-captain, respectively, of Craigengower, saved that Club from a defeat at the hands of the Kowloon C.C. on Saturday afternoon, at Happy Valley. More than usual interest was evinced in the match because these two Clubs are looked upon as the strongest in the League and therefore most likely to carry off this year's honours. At their last meeting Craigengower just managed to snatch a victory, and on Saturday they had their work cut out to avoid defeat. As the match ended in a draw, Craigengower retain their position at the top of the League table.					

Kowloon, who batted first, found the bowling of Omar and Abbas far too steady to take liberties with, and were obliged throughout to play with extreme care to get the runs they did. Goodall's innings was the feature on his side, for he brought off some pretty shots to leg as well as a few stylish drives between point and cover. Blackburn was very steady in scoring 10 runs, while neither Stapleton or James appeared very comfortable during their stay. Owing to the inability of Lammeret and Grimmett to turn out for Craigengower, the bowling fell on Abbas and Omar, and they kept a very consistent length. Two Craigengower wickets (Arculli and Staff) fell before things brightened up. Bana and Thompson played in their best style—and that is saying a lot, because the Kowloon bowling was as steady as that of Craigengower had been. Hard driving was a feature of both their displays. The third wicket fell at 84 runs, but from this point onwards a not at all that all but gave Kowloon the victory. It was Overy who struck form. He gave 12 runs in three overs without taking a					
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Bowling Analysis.					
Goodall	10	1	42	1	
Blackburn	14	2	61	4	
Wood	3	0	15	0	
Severn	2	0	10	0	

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.					
HONGKONG SHIELD.					
STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, I.					
ROYAL ENGINEERS, I.					

Bowling Analysis.					
Goodall	10	1	42	1	
Blackburn	14	2	61	4	
Wood	3	0	15	0	
Severn	2	0	10	0	

Bowling Analysis.					
Goodall	10	1	42	1	
Blackburn	14	2	61	4	
Wood	3	0	15	0	
Severn	2	0	10	0	

Bowling Analysis.					
Goodall	10	1	42	1	
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Severn	2	0	10	0	

Bowling Analysis.					
Goodall	10	1	42	1	
Blackburn	14	2	61	4	
Wood	3	0	15	0	
Severn	2	0	10	0	

wicket. Then, in his last two overs he captured 6 wickets for one run, getting 4 for nothing in his last over. E. Thompson's bowling deserves mention because he kept down the runs. In 14 overs he gave only 25 runs. Scores:—

KOWLOON.					
A. de Sousa, b. Abbas	0				
D. M. Goodall, c. Omar, b. Abbas	19				
C. P. James, b. Omar	13				
C. J. Stapleton, c. Bana, b. Abbas	13				
R. K. Macaskill, b. Omar	1				
H. H. Taylor, b. Omar	1				
L. J. Blackburn, c. Thompson, b. Omar	1				
Omar	19				
J. H. Mead, run out	8				
R. Pestonji, run out	3				
V. H. Staff, not out	8				
E. J. Edwards, not out	8				
H. H. Overy, b. Abbas	2				
Extras	12				
Total	120				

Bowling Analysis.					
Omar	18	2	60	4	
Abbas	17.3	2	52	4	

Total	120			
Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	18	2	56	4
Abbas	17.3	2	52	4
CRAIGENGOWER.				
A. el Arculli, b Pestonji				3

HONGKONG AND THE PURITY QUESTION.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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From 1st March.

FIVE-ROOMED FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak.
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[167]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN JOSEPH LYSAGHT late of Shanghai Road, Hon. Kong, Marine Engineer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 88 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1887, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 28th day of February, 1919.

Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 4th day of January, 1919.
MATTHEW J. L. STEPHENS,
Solicitor for the Administratrix,
18, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong.
[168]

WANTED.

SOMEONE to assist in taking care of two children on voyage to England (in March) in return for travelling expenses. Write
Box 86,
c/o "Daily Press."
[169]

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

MAJOR H. A. MORGAN and Officers invite all Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps to a **SHANGHAI CHINESE** at the **Peacock House** on **WILLOW LANE**, 10th, 19th, at 8 p.m., when the Prizes won at the recent Corps Rifle Meeting will be presented by H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT (THE HON. MR. CLAUD MACKENZIE) in presence of the Hon. MR. CLAUD MACKENZIE. (Under uniform.)
[170]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as an Auctioneer, Surveyor and General Broker.
A. G. DA ROCHA,
Queen's Road Central,
(Old Post Office Building).
Hongkong, January 1st, 1919.
[171]

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1919.
[172]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LETTING BY TENDER for the 1919 RACE MEETING of the NEW SPECTATORS STANDS in course of erection by the Jockey Club on the Happy Valley is now being considered.
Those requiring accommodation are requested to apply by letter to the undersigned before the 7th January, 1919.
The Swards do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong Jockey Club.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1918.
[173]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE No. 804 dated Hongkong May 21st, 1912, for 42 Shares Nos. 1816-1857 registered in the name of DELMIRA ALVARO has been LOST OR STOLEN and should this Certificate not be produced before January 15th, 1919, a new Certificate for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate will be treated as Null and Void.
UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918.
[174]

G. E. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that LICENCES to keep Dogs were due for renewal on the 1st day of January. All persons owning Dogs who have not yet obtained Licences are advised to do so as soon as possible.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1919.
[175]

G. E. R.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that LICENCES for PRIVATE RICKSHAS were due for renewal on the 1st day of January. Owners of Private Rickshas who have not yet obtained Licences are advised to do so as soon as possible.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1919.
[176]

DO YOU WANT A VOTE? REMEMBER

the
CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MEETING
CITY HALL
THURSDAY, 9th JANUARY,
[177]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

SIXTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of \$24,000 were drawn on the Fifteenth day of October, 1918, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WALTER FITZJAMES TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAUHALDE, of 7/8 Green Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1918, at either of the following places:-
In London: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 4;
In China: At the General Office of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:-

100	110	120	203	216
280	448	450	463	625
717	764	859	1005	1045
1098	1189	1241	1284	1287
1466	1515	1622	1551	1574
1623	1633	1648	1742	1789
1867	1900	1918	2009	2100
2228	2238	2375	2417	2454
2486	2487	2497	2640	2625
2928	2738	2841	2859	2877
2972	2988	3011	3044	3234
3396	3410	3415	3445	3473
3562	3639	3649	3705	

725 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:-

3886	4091	4101	4146	4169	4218
4286	4284	4311	4396	4463	4546
4571	4604	4621	4652	4687	4692
4717	4733	4742	4755	4782	4860
4986	5062	5084	5122	5131	5189
5243	5258	5335	5353	5482	5558
5653	5656	5676	5677	5733	5781
5952	5988	6084	6086	6067	6090
6118	6122	6179	6257	6403	6405
6454	6484	6512	6522	6596	6584
6604	6701	6708	6710	6733	6786
6859	6861	6862	6862	6861	6861
6985	7100	7122	7125	7170	7212
7231	7270	7342	7346	7400	7503
7523	7589	7603	7630	7766	7767
7876	7888	7912	7930	7938	7947
8013	8051	8140	8177	8254	8345
8383	8396	8414	8462	8474	8480
8581	8630	8712	8794	8878	8899
8999	9019	9037	9042	9082	9154
9161	9312	9348	9410	9425	9539
9596	9633	9662	9683	9697	9730
9875	10239	10242	10239	10239	10315
10381	10715	10822	10895	10899	10899
10990	11098	11105	11231	11237	11275
11387	11378	11381	11440	11441	11442
11485	11524	11587	11765	11853	11944
11946	11949	11980	12007	12037	12171
12190	12192	12230	12242	12261	12333
12415	12515	12529	12544	12566	12637
12644	12661	12666	12682	12720	12743
12859	13001	13075	13136	13144	13296
13325	13343	13349	13372	13397	13463
13545	13559	13566	13587	13607	13671
13700	13704	13767	13825	13850	13859
13862	13895	13928	13969	14014	14122
14135	14139	14193	14244	14393	14478
14525	14542	14547	14554	14611	14665
14708	14714	14791	14842	14855	14866
14875	14935	14986	14998	15023	15051
15068	15077	15089	15100	15216	15303
15357	15373	15387	15399	15422	15494
15572	15587	15600	15784	15853	15913
16030	16037	16044	16050	16060	16061
16099	16045	16055	16065	17008	17008
17095	17108	17125	17147	17258	17265
17275	17336	17337	17339	17340	17390
17438	17499	17544	17560	17572	17615
17687	17719	17742	17782	17825	17890
18089	18191	18195	18313	18345	18373
18391	18410	18434	18497	18524	18531
18572	18630	18674	18720	18767	18807
18835	18841	18843	18857	18914	18960
19069	19156	19220	19330	19364	19487
19545	19592	19742	19749	19829	19871
19868	19928	19948	20015	20050	20050
20102	20107	20122	20270	20314	20380
20392	20406	20410	20439	20528	20571
20576	20578	20665	20691	20698	20781
20809	20875	20882	20895	20911	20989
21001	21038	21057	21060	21127	21212
21244	21268	21379	21498	21540	21578
21590	21634	21670	21729	21769	21775
21827	21974	21998	22051	22070	22100
22167	22174	22241	22249	22439	22501
22600	22629	22765	22769	22984	22991
22997	22975	23013	23014	23069	23084
23111	23136	23151	23173	23214	23276
23308	23339	23364	23403	23527	23537
23749	23844	23848	23876	23889	23944
23994	23999	24020	24098	24145	24176
24195	24373	24384	24422	24433	24456
24529	24574	24585	24680	24783	24787
24798	24821	24834	24927	25020	25025
25063	25114	25129	25220	25264	25292
25351	25392	25393	25341	25473	25418
25479	25563	25568	25572	25678	25738
25895	26139	26161	26206	26279	26327
26369	26390	26429	26434	26497	26501
26705	26738	26740	26773	26787	26806
26820	26888	26906	26930	26937	26947
26976	26994	26998	27045	27059	27107
27148	27228	27231	27287	27380	27455
27738	27699	27693	27727	27730	27730
27738	27820	27808	27877	27897	27902
28033	28180	28190	28247	28255	28287
28309	28329	28367	28388	28724	28822
28829	29015	29003	29077	29109	29223
29253	29307	29309	29348	29503	29506
29741	29810	29850	29853	29883	29926
29956	29959	29968	30041	30107	30200
30217	30228	30230	30233	30415	30445
30460	30461	30564	30590	30599	31034
31096	31136	31136	31239	31286	31317
31348	31389	31405	31539	31547	31578
31623	31698	31721	31738	31841	31979
32050	32139	32141	32229	32306	32325
32348	32403	32429	32469	32513	32516
32604	32623	32623	32770	32784	32840
32871	32929	32939	33047	33055	33065
33130	33168	33216	33220	33309	33304
33308	33711	33760	33767	33774	33833
33893	33904	33994	34005	34106	34228
34305	34287	34388	34341	34361	34404
34414	34454	34467	34484	34521	34546
34570	34737	34740	34751	34756	34829
34870	34891	34905	34911	35074	35114

INTIMATIONS

35143 35143 35187 35215 35242 35292
35439 35469 35469 35484 35498 35572
35611 35640 35694 35763 35814 35857
35931 36015 36031 36050 36113 36196
36231 36259 36297 36304 36309 36423
36441 36459 36497 36525 36573 36593
36612 36618 36794 36838 36847 36865
37004 37021 37048 37053 37103 37195
37056 37078 37251 37294 37331 37336
37372 37373 37392 37394 37570 37600
38186 38296 38329 38334 38570 38704
38605 38609 38699 38699 38699 38704
38832 38843 38898 38933 39078 39150
39159 39160 39199 39205 39273

The drawn Debentures, with Coupons Nos. 14 to 20 attached, must be left four clear days for examination.
By Order,
ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

Countersigned:-
J. W. F. JAURALDE,
Notary Public,
22, Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2,
15th October, 1918.
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THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 13 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz:-

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.	Tientsin and Hongkong only.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	Hongkong only.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	Tientsin and Shanghai only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.	At Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.	

Income Tax at the rate 6/- in the £ must be deducted and the net amount per Coupon will therefore be:-
INTEREST ON £20 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 13 0
Less Tax at 6/- in £ 3 7 1/2
Net amount payable s. d. 9 4 1/2

INTEREST ON £100 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 2 0 0
Less Tax at 6/- in £ 0 0 0
Net amount payable £2 0 0

INTEREST ON £500 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15 0 0
Less Tax at 6/- in £ 4 10 0
Net amount payable £10 10 0

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Barring rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. A. NATAN,
General Manager.
[152]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 10% (10 per cent) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1918, holders of Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London, on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 12 Coupon of the Share Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:-
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Tails as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAIL

THE STEADY SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

GERMANS LEARNING THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA.

POLISH ARMY MARCHING ON BERLIN?

FRICTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

ALLIES SUPPLYING GERMANY WITH RAW MATERIALS.

TERRIBLE BRITISH SHIPPING DISASTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW MINISTRY.

SWEETING CHANGES IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The opening of Parliament has been postponed until January 4th.

The *Times* states that a sweeping reconstruction of the Government is now improbable. The transformation to a Peace Ministry will be effected by two stages, one, immediately, the second, after the signing of the Peace Treaty.

According to an authoritative statement of views in the highest Unionist quarters, the Prime Minister has not the same freedom of choice as enjoyed in the past, by the head of one party in the Government, but the Unionists repudiate the suggestion that an attempt may be made to secure in the Government a reflection of the Unionist predominance in the House of Commons.

It is taken for granted, however, that a considerable proportion of the Ministry will be Unionist.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther may not be re-elected Speaker.

COMING PEACE CONFERENCE PERSONNEL OF BRITISH DELEGATION.

LONDON, January 1st.

It is officially announced that the British Delegates to the Peace Conference at Versailles will include the Premier, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Viscount Hardinge, the permanent Head of the Foreign Office, Sir William Tyrrell, Senior Clerk of the Foreign Office, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Esmé W. Howard, Sir Ralph Paget, and Sir Eyre Crowe, with their staffs.

The majority of the Delegates leave Charing Cross on January 4th for France, but the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law will not leave until about the middle of next week.

THE DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, January 2nd.

It is understood that the Dominions will be represented at the Peace Conference by General Botha, Sir Robert Borden, and Mr. W. M. Hughes; also that the Air Board will be strongly represented in Paris, owing to the fact that the questions relating to freedom of air will be discussed.

CONFERENCE TO START ON JANUARY 13th.

It is expected that the Peace Conference will commence on January 13th.

With regard to the earlier cables mentioning the British Delegates to the Peace Conference, it is advisable to impress that the Conference is an Inter-Allied one, at which the Premier, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law will represent the Government, while the officials and ambassadors, previously mentioned, will be advisers on matters certain to crop up regarding the various countries of which they have special knowledge and experience.

Similarly, Delegations representing the War Office, the Admiralty, the Air Board and other Departments are proceeding; also Lord Robert Cecil who is supervising matters in connection with the League of Nations.

FRENCH EX-PRIMEIER'S VIEWS.

PARIS, January 2nd.

Representative French view on the indemnity question was expressed by M. Ribot, ex-Premier and ex-Finance Minister, in an interview with an Associated Press Correspondent.

M. Ribot contended that the financial situation of all the Entente Nations must be ultimately adjusted with due regard to each one's war efforts and sacrifices, taking into account their respective resources and the ability to pay.

The man-power losses must be reckoned in estimating the sacrifices, alongside the outlays in money and the damages sustained.

The enemy Powers must pay according to their resources a share of the Entente's expenditure over and above invasion damages.

M. Ribot submitted that France had been the principal on the battlefield, had furnished the greatest effort, and had suffered the heaviest losses in proportion to her population.

France was therefore entitled to priority for considerable indemnity against Germany which, however, ought not to be so big as to place the German people in a sort of prolonged servitude.

Germany would be only able to pay the amount properly chargeable, if she were not entirely deprived of her Foreign trade.

She must have raw materials and export facilities, otherwise, the population would emigrate and industries languish, so that she would be unable to meet her home, much less Allied, obligations.

BRITISH PREMIER AT CARNARVON.

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY.

LONDON, January 1st.

Travelling from Holyhead to Criccieth, the Premier, this morning, had a rousing reception at Carnarvon where he made a speech in Welsh, thanking his constituents. He said that they could rely upon one thing; namely, that he was still in the same place. He was one of the people. (Cheers.) It was for them he worked, and would continue to fight, as long as God gave him health and strength.

The Premier said that the General Election had given Democracy an opportunity, in the present Government, to change the face of the country. Unless the Government did their best to fulfil their promises, he pledged himself that he would not remain at the head of the Government, but would go back to the people for another mandate. (Loud cheers.)

THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE.

STORY OF ITS WONDERFUL WAR WORK.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The whole story of the wonderful work of the British Secret Service during the war cannot yet be told, and probably never will be told, but the curtain has been lifted partially by Brigadier-General G. Cockerill, Director of Special Intelligence, in a farewell message to his staff.

He shows that not fewer than 6,000 persons were employed in counter-espionage, cable and postal censorship, etc. The detection of enemy spies was the principal business. He says that in most cases the arrest of a spy follows quickly by his entry into the country.

The department was the chief agency in preventing the leakage of naval and military information. He mentions the successes of the Department in connection with the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the construction of Tanks, the preparations for the Cambrai offensive, and the final counter-offensives which destroyed the enemy armies.

He says that there is no evidence that enemy submarines ever received information about the departure of shipping from British ports.

Brigadier-General Cockerill claims that the Department saved the country at least £200,000,000 by counter-acting enemy activities, and in preventing speculative transactions on raw materials. One sub-department, not content with closing certain channels of enemy propaganda, kept the Department open for the express purpose of distributing British propaganda in the enemy countries, in covers the postage on which had been already paid by the enemy.

The message closes with an expression of appreciation of the skilled work of the department's chemists, in connection with the secrets of the photographic code and the secrets of the professors of uncommon languages, but states that much of the skilled work was so secret that a reference to the subject is not yet permissible.

Brigadier-General Cockerill pays a tribute to the essential links, with the others, open for the Dominions and Colonies, without whose loyal and disinterested co-operation, it would have been impossible to secure the results attained.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

"BERLIN MAY STEW IN HER OWN JUICE."

LONDON, December 31st.

Reuter's special correspondent at Cologne, telegraphing on December 29th, emphasises the difficulties of understanding what is going on in Berlin.

He says that the telegraph, doubtless, is controlled by the party temporarily on top.

The feeling in Cologne is that Berlin may stew in her own juice.

The Rhine districts discredit her politicians, none of whom inspires enthusiasm. General von Hindenburg, owing to his not meddling with politics, is the only one mentioned with respect.

There is a growing feeling here that a separation from Berlin is the only hope of safety.

The idea of a Rheinisch-Westfälische Republic is now being merged in a larger scheme, viz., the Westdeutsche Republic, including, possibly, Hanover.

Meanwhile, the main desire of the army of occupation is to finish the business as soon as possible and to return home.

OBSCURITY OF BERLIN SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

Telephoning to-night from Berlin the *Handelsblad's* correspondent hints that the obscurity of the situation in Poland is due to the German Official Telegraph Bureau manipulating the news.

What is certain is that the Polish Nationalist revolution won a victory at Posen, but the stories that the Poles are marching on Berlin should be accepted with caution.

People in Berlin are more interested in the presence of M. Radek and the other Bolsheviks, who believe that if they could only secure the control of Berlin, Allied troops would enter the city.

Then came the great opportunity of infecting the Allies with Bolshevism. This is Herr Liebknecht's and M. Radek's plan.

GERMANS LEARNING THE TRUTH.

COPENHAGEN, January 2nd.

The presence of M. Radek and his fellow Bolsheviks in Berlin has alarmed the population of Berlin, who are beginning to comprehend that the Bolsheviks aim at making Germany the base for their attacks on the Allies.

The belief is growing that the Allied Army will march to the Brandenburg Gate and occupy Berlin unless Bolshevism is suppressed.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that Bolshevik agents still have twelve million marks to spend in propaganda work in Berlin.

M. Radek has disappeared.

Herr Liebknecht, appreciating the danger of the situation, moved, in the Spartacus Congress, that the members of the Spartacus Group should participate in the election of the Reichstag.

Rosa Luxemburg violently denounced the proposal which was defeated by 63 votes to 23.

"UNPARALLELED IMPUDENCE."

AMSTERDAM, January 2nd.

The *Voorische Zeitung* characterises M. Radek's appearance in the Spartacus Congress as a piece of unparalleled impudence and says that if his presence in Berlin is tolerated, it means submission to Russian Dictatorship and resumption of war with the Entente.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

A telegram from Berlin states that the new Government has issued a manifesto declaring that her policy is one of "socialisation," the taking over of war profits, the creation of work for the unemployed, the promotion of national defence, the disarmament of unauthorised persons, the securing of peace, and the representation of the German Republic abroad by new men with the new spirit.

PRINCE MAX NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st.

A telegram from Heidelberg states that Prince Max has been nominated a candidate by the German Democratic Party for the National Assembly.

POLISH ARMY MARCHING ON BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 2nd.

Herr Noske, speaking at Berlin, and Herr Landberg, speaking at Breslau, declared that the Berlin Government would use the utmost force to prevent the Czechs and Poles from encroaching on German territory.

The Polish Agency at Lausanne states that an army of 40,000 Poles with artillery and cavalry, is advancing on Berlin.

BOLSHEVIST ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, January 2nd.

It appears that the industrial troubles in Upper Silesia are due to the activities of the Russian Bolsheviks, who, according to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, hope to compel an outbreak of civil war in Germany by paralyzing the coal supply and the transport of foodstuffs.

DISINTEGRATION OF PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st.

The new German Constitution makes provision for a People's House and a State House. The members of the latter will be appointed by Federal Parliament.

It is proposed to sub-divide Prussia into several states.

THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The *Times* Correspondent at Cologne states that Marshal Foch has granted the request of the German Delegation to suspend the prohibition of intercourse between the occupied territory and the remainder of Germany.

It was arranged that the German Government should furnish the occupied zone with fuel and machinery and the Allies would supply the interior of Germany with certain raw materials in order to prevent unemployment.

The British Military Governor of Cologne announces that the importation of foodstuffs, raw materials and certain manufactured articles from the rest of Germany into the British zone would be permitted from January 1st.

POLAND.

GERMANY DETERMINED TO HOLD ON.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st.

It is significant that German newspapers are urging that more troops be sent to Posen, confirming the impression that Germany is determined to hold on to the town.

POLES FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

LONDON, January 1st.

The latest news of the situation at Posen received *via* Berlin is that the Poles stormed the artillery stores and distributed rifles and hand grenades, captured the railway station, occupied the railway to the frontier of the Province of Posen, and surrounded and bombarded the barracks, owing to the garrison refusing to surrender.

It is believed that M. Paderewski is directing the attack.

It is estimated that 200 were killed.

POLES IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

COPENHAGEN, January 2nd.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Noske has ordered the Fifth German Division to meet the advancing Poles who crossed the frontier at Skalmierzice. It is reported that the Poles occupied Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.

It is rumoured that the Polish Government at Warsaw has ordered mobilisation throughout the whole of Poland.

The Bolshevik movement is spreading in Upper Silesia. Terrorism raging in all the mines.

GERMANS BULLYING THE POLES.

LONDON, January 1st.

The *Times* correspondent at Warsaw states that at the Conference of Polish and German delegates in Lithuania on December 18th, the Poles demanded permission to organize their militia against the advancing Bolsheviks. The Germans refused and said that the formation of militia was to keep internal order only, and their request would be permissible if each militiaman signed a written undertaking not to fight the Soviet Forces.

The German agent at Varna and Minsk would be handed over to the Bolsheviks when evacuated by the Germans.

The Poles broke off conversations. The Ukrainian Bolsheviks began to bombard Lemberg, which is invested on three sides and the enemy is advancing on Grodek from the South.

TYPICAL GERMAN LIES.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st.

The Berlin Press Agency is active, alleging Polish excesses at Posen. The newspaper *Ächterha Blatt* asserts that there were Jew pogroms there on Sunday, the mob plundering houses in two streets, and killing and wounding many Jews.

Thirty dead were counted and the synagogue was destroyed.

BIG ARMY APPROACHING RIGA.

COPENHAGEN, January 3rd.

A telegram from Berlin states that German troops have evacuated Riga in view of the superiority of the approaching Bolshevik Army.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

ALLIED TROOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, January 1st.

Reuter learns that a battalion of French troops have been detailed to occupy Stamboul.

British troops will be concentrated at Pera, and the British quarter in Constantinople.

It is expected that the Italian force will occupy another quarter.

TERRIBLE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN PERIL.

NEW YORK, January 2nd.

The hospital-ship *Northern Pacific* from Breslau carrying 2,450 American troops, including 1,744 wounded men, went ashore on Fire Island at night.

The weather is foggy and rough. The vessel's position is perilous. None can yet be rescued.

BRITISH STEAM YACHT FOUNDERS.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The steam yacht *Lotare*, carrying 300 bluejackets from furlough, struck a rock at the entrance to Stornoway Harbour and foundered. Fifty scrambled ashore safely injured.

The *Lotare* disaster occurred at two in the morning, 250 blue-jackets perishing a few yards from their native shore. They had an excellent passage from Kyles Loch Alsh, in a fair wind, and were in the highest spirits, getting their kits together, anticipating their first New Year holiday since the war, when the *Lotare* inexplicably struck, though she was going at full speed.

It was dark, but clear, and the lights were visible. Fifty sailors jumped overboard and were drowned. Two boats, which were launched, were swamped and the occupants drowned. Rockets were fired, showing the shore seven yards distant. Many tried to reach the rocks, but the current dashed them to pieces.

Two men landed with ropes, clear of the rocks, and got a hawser ashore, by which the survivors scrambled to safety. Many were unable to retain their grip on the hawser, which was alternately slack and taut, as the ship swung, and were drowned. The hawser then snapped when the *Lotare* foundered.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

PARIS, January 2nd.

President and Mrs. Wilson have arrived here.

DEPARTURE FOR ITALY.

VIENNA, January 2nd.

President Wilson has left for Italy.

BRITISH MONEY MARKET.

LONDON BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

LONDON, January 1st.

The annual report of the London Bankers' Clearing House says that the total turn-over in 1918 was £21,108 millions, an increase of £2,076 millions as compared with 1917, and an increase of £4,761 millions on the pre-war record year—1913.

The increase was due to heavy Government borrowing, and to disbursements, also the increased prices of commodities.

In spite of the daily movement of large sums, owing to constant purchases of war securities, and rapid disbursements by the Government, the money market has been under such control that there has not been any indication of stringency, and the rates scarcely fluctuated.

Trade requirements were met without disturbance, and the money market rarely needed to resort to the Bank of England for borrowing purposes.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. W. L. ROBINSON.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Lieut. W. L. Robinson the old Bishop Cotton's School boy, who was the first to destroy a Zeppelin invader, died at Harrow from influenza. He returned from captivity in Germany on December 14th.

Relatives of the late Lieut. W. L. Robinson state that he was haunted with the delirium of the brutalities he experienced during his imprisonment in Germany.

He constantly shrieked to be protected from "Diemeyer."

Relatives declare that the airman returned a physical wreck and was therefor an easy victim to influenza.

TEA STOCKS AT HOME.

MILLION POUNDS TO BE AUCTIONED.

LONDON, January 3rd.

The stocks of tea in the United Kingdom amounted to 138 million pounds on November 30th as compared with 37 million on November 30th, 1917.

The Food Ministry is allowing a million pounds to be auctioned next week, subject to the issue of export licences.

It appears that the United States, where there are large stocks of tea, has already supplied the needs of Scandinavia.

The demand at Home is at present slow, but a revival is anticipated when the price is reduced.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

SOME EASTERN DISTINCTIONS.

BOMBAY, January 2nd.

The following is a further list of New Year honours:—

c.c.b. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

c.m.g. Vice-Admiral Sir Gough Calthorp.

c.m.g. Vice-Admiral Sir Montagu Browning.

c.m.g. Vice-Admiral de Robeck.

c.m.g. Mr. Michael A. C. Pearson, Governor of North Borneo.

c.m.g. Mr. J. T. Pratt, Consul for Gt. Britain at Tsinanfu.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Mr. Wei Yuk, for many years member of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

BRITISH WAR-PRISONERS.

THOUSANDS BEING REPATRIATED.

LONDON, January 3rd.

It is officially estimated that there were 24,000 British war-prisoners in Germany on December 29th, of which 5,000 have been entrained and are proceeding to Holland.

A further 8,000 are expected to reach Holland in a few days, and 7,000 are being repatriated this week *via* the Baltic ports.

The remainder are being transferred to the Concentration Camp at Wahn, which is under British supervision.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF "MISSING" CASES.

LONDON, January 3rd.

In view of the enquiries from friends of the missing men, it is officially stated that a man is posted missing only after the failure of all possible enquiries by regimental and hospital officers.

The returned war-prisoners are being systematically examined regarding the fate of their comrades.

There is no reliable evidence of the existence of secret enemy prison camps. Enquiries are made in all the hospitals and all the battlefields are being systematically searched.

The British representatives have been instructed to investigate working camps, mines, asylums, etc., where prisoners might be found.

The enemy Governments will be required to account for every British war prisoner. No case of a prisoner's identity being lost, untraceable owing to loss of memory has yet been found, but this possibility will be kept in view.

The inevitable fate of considerable numbers of men will never be known, but no step to trace them will be omitted.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT BUDAPEST.

VIENNA, January 3rd.

A Prague message states that the New Year Communist demonstrations in Budapest resulted in street fighting with machine-guns.

Several were killed and wounded. The groups were driven out from the barracks. The Government buildings are besieged.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY.

OCCUPATION OF PRESSBURG.

BOLSHEVISTS IN BERLIN?



YOU might think so, but it's not the case. The picture merely represents what we should like to see during these last days of the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond Tickets. FIVE DOLLARS might bring you TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND. It's a chance of a life-time, and probably the last chance of the kind that Hongkong will offer. Half the money goes to War Charities; the rest, after paying expenses, goes to you, if you are one of the lucky ones. If you are not lucky, well, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to a good cause. The way to be lucky is to BUY TICKETS and BUY THEM NOW.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND TICKETS

\$5 A TICKET \$5

On Sale till 15th February, at all Banks, Stores, Hotels and Clubs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT,

Tel. 781.

WORKS AND GARAGE,

No. 7, Russell Street, Wanchai,

Tel. 659.

All Classes of Repairs to Motor Cars carried out under expert European Supervision. Cars taken on Monthly terms, including Storage, Cleaning, Repairs, Insurance, etc.

CABLES.

(Continued from Page 5.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVISM IN EUROPE.

M. GORKY'S CURIOUS DOCTRINE.

LONDON, January 1st.
An insight into the mentality of the defenders of Bolshevism is given by the *Le Journal's* Petrograd correspondent, who telegraphs the message of M. Gorky, protesting against Allied intervention, on the ground that the Bolshevik policy of wholesale destruction was necessary in an uncivilized country.

He urges that intellectual people should rise up against those desiring to establish order. He attacks President Wilson "who is directing the struggle against Russia with the object of repressing, above all, the plundering of the country."

ORGANISATION TO OVERTHROW BOLSHEVISM.

LONDON, January 3rd.
Information gathered in Russian quarters by Reuter shows that satisfactory progress has been made by the organisation to combat and overthrow Bolshevism. The two most important anti-Bolshevik bodies are the Government of Omsk, under Admiral Kolchak, which is daily being strengthened by receiving the support of the Siberian population and Cossack troops, irrespective of party, and the Government of North Caucasus, where M. Sazonoff is directing Foreign Affairs. It is hoped that they will soon combine.

The Russian *Cherbourg d'Affaires* in London daily communicates with Omsk and Archangel, and a regular telegraphic service will shortly be established with the headquarters of General Denikin's Army, which was formerly under General Alexieff, and is a thoroughly efficient force of 100,000, including many of General Alexieff's officers, in the ranks. The headquarters is within six hours of the Allied Fleet in the Black Sea.

PANIC IN RIGA.

COPENHAGEN, January 1st.
A telegram from Berlin states that there is panic in Riga on account of the advance of the Bolsheviks who are less than 20 miles distant.

It is stated that the Russian Fleet will attempt to put to sea from Kronstadt to meet the British warships in the Baltic.

The Drednoughts *Poltava* and *Sevastopol* and some of the cruisers, manned by Letts and Estonians, had already sailed, but were shelled from the Finnish coast and returned to Kronstadt.

A French squadron of two cruisers and three destroyers passed the Skaw on its way to the Baltic.

M. RADEK'S LUDICROUS SPEECH.

LONDON, January 1st.
Continued and determined efforts by the Russian Bolshevik Government to spread Bolshevism outside Russia are shown by the speech of M. Radek, at the Central Congress of Soviets in Berlin.

M. Radek declared that the German Government had rejected the offer of two train loads of breadstuffs. Nevertheless, Russia is willing to share the little they had with the German proletariat.

He ridiculed the idea that the *Entente* is sending troops further into Russia, because they will become infected with Bolshevism.

M. Radek declared that the Russian workmen are ready to fight with their German comrades on the Rhine against "British capitalism."

He finally proposed a world Soviet Congress in Berlin to negotiate a world peace.

SWITZERLAND AND RUSSIA.

SWISS LEGATION DETAINED.

BERNE, January 1st.
The Swiss Government has telegraphed to the Russian Soviet Government protesting against their refusal to permit the Swiss Legation to leave Russia.

HONOURS FOR BEATTY AND HAIG.

WHEN THE WAR IS DEFINITELY OVER.

LONDON, January 2nd.
It is authoritatively stated that Earl David Beatty and Sir Douglas Haig when the war is definitely ended.

TREACHERY IN HOLLAND.

DUTCH TELEGRAPH OPERATORS ARRESTED.

AMSTERDAM, January 1st.
Three Dutch telegraph operators have been arrested on a charge of transmitting, to Germany, official telegrams from the Legations of the Allies at The Hague to their respective Governments.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

ANOTHER ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, January 1st.
An official of the Air Ministry states that two Air Force officers are going to India in order to survey a further chain of landing grounds via Burma, Siam, Sumatra, etc., to the northern territories of Australia.

The giant Handley Page machine will be ready for flight by the time the organisation is completed.

NEWSPAPER PIRACY.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN DECISION.

New York, January 2nd.
The action of the Associated Press to restrain the International News Service from publishing news gathered by the Associated Press has resulted in the decision, by the Supreme Court, that news, even if not copyrighted, is property.

The decision is important to newspapers, since it guarantees news collected by them from piracy.

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAYOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TO-DAY (MONDAY), JANUARY 6TH, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Comprising:—
Blackwood Furniture: Iron Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Marble-Top Washstands, Overmantels, Bookcases, Writing Tables, Child's Tricycle, Carpets, Curtains, Picture, Vases, Ornaments and a long line of Sundries.
On view SATURDAY, January 4th.
TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.
Hongkong, January 3rd, 1919. [155]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1919, at 10 a.m., Sharp at H. M.'s Naval Depot, Kowloon, About 6,000 tons LUMP JAPANESE COAL "MIYAO" MINE.
Special conditions will govern the sale of this Coal which may be obtained on application to HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. [154]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th January, 1919 at 10 a.m., each day at H. M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot, respectively, Old and Surplus

NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, Comprising:—
Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—One Steam Cutter 28 feet (Hull only), Various Ships and Boat's Fittings, Fan Engines, Fishing Nets, Bamboo Poles, Canvas Hoops, Coir Hawkers, Paperstuffs, Canvas Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Boots, Oars, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Furniture, Electric Cable, Old Steel Wire Rope and Hawkers, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Olive Oil Firewood, etc.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores: Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Transport Bedding, Officers' Mess Traps, (a quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cuppage Articles, Oak Staves, etc., etc.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on Wednesday, 8th January, 1919, about 11 a.m.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogues.

N.B.—The Sale at the Kowloon Depot on Wednesday, 8th January, will not commence until after completion of the Sale of Japanese Coal advertised for the same date at 10 a.m. Sharp.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1918. [153]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their premises Hung-hom, commencing FRIDAY, January 10th, 1919, at 10 a.m., and continuing on MONDAY, January 13th, at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT, etc., etc., contained thereon,

LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:—
Lathes, Planing Machines, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and Shafting Sundries, Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Saw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Sawn and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Canola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmet's and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel Joists, galvanneal Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Mott's and Yellow Metal, Sheetmetal, Metal and Copper Tanks, etc., etc.

Also
One large galvanneal Iron Building (wood framing).
One small galvanneal Iron Shed (steel framing).
One Motor Boat 22 ft by 8 ft by 3 feet fitted with 10 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin-Kerosene Motor.

One 8 H.P. Bolander Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 22 of Bolander's catalogue.
The machinery will be put up for Auction on Friday, January 10th, at 10 a.m. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1918. [110]

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

REMY MARTIN & CO.,



SOLE AGENTS
THORESEN & Co.,
Queen's Buildings,
Phone 450.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wongsichong Road.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [24]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building. [81]

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [123]

WANTED.

WANTED to Share a HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnished, from about the 1st of February.
Particulars to—
J. J. BRYAN, P.W.D. [160]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 100, THE PEAK, Five Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE, Public Works Department. [137]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 10,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, etc. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 246, Des Vaux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as "DIANA" and "DOBROTKA".
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings [114]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 For Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 For Chronic Weakness, Pain in Lumbago, Gouty Tonic in Rheumatism, etc.
La Grande Pharmacie, 11, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris.
Sole Agents in Hongkong:—
Messrs. GORE, BRIDGES & CO. 11, Queen's Road, Central.
[161]

THANKSGIVING SERVICES. AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

St. John's Cathedral was comfortably filled, yesterday morning, when a service was held, in common with other Churches throughout the British Empire, to return thanks for the victorious Armistice and to ask for divine guidance in the momentous issues of the future. The Rev. V. H. Gopley Moyle, taking as his text: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ" (Galatians c VI. 2) preached the following eloquent sermon:—

For the last four years the first Sunday in January has been observed throughout the British Empire as a day of prayer for God's blessing on the Allied arms and for victory. It is, therefore, only fitting that we should observe the first Sunday in this year as a day of thanksgiving for the victory which has crowned the efforts of the Allied Powers.

We thank God that the danger of German culture, which threatened to sweep away the very pillars of civilization and Christianity, has been crushed. For the last four years the world has shuddered at the inhuman barbarities which have been committed by the nation who claimed to be the exponent of the highest civilization. We have felt that such wickedness could not be allowed by God to prosper for long. We have been filled with the sincerest sympathy for those unfortunate people in the Allied countries who have been under the harsh and cruel rule of the enemy, and at the back of our minds, perhaps wholly unexpressed, was the thought: What if the Germans should effect a landing in England? Now the terror of that haunting thought is gone. And we thank God that there is no chance of England being, even in the future, for a time, at the mercy of the invader.

We thank God for the valor of our soldiers and sailors and airmen, and for the wisdom which guided them to ultimate victory. And we have reason to thank God for the rulers of our own country, who, in the name of the King, have been able to lead this country to the day of thanksgiving for the victory which has crowned the efforts of the Allied Powers.

"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." We are allowed to-day to help a little in bearing the heavy burden which this war has laid upon the wounded and disabled. They have accepted that burden as the price that had to be paid that you and I might be free. We cannot give them sight, we cannot restore their shattered limbs, we cannot give them back their health, but we can show our gratitude by giving liberally to those funds which exist for the alleviation of their sufferings, and that is the cause for which our arms are asked to-day. Let us make the collection worthy of its object.

allowed to endanger the peace of others, but great nations and small shall have equal opportunities.

I think we have a right to claim that the colonial policy (if there was a policy) of the British Empire has been unselfish in the past. The opportunities and advantages of our Colonies were not selfishly reserved for the British race but were open to all. Men of any race can come here and enjoy all the advantages of British government. That was not so in the old days with the Colonies of Rome. It was not so in the days when Spain was the great colonising power. And it is not the case with all Colonial Powers to-day; but it has been the key-note of the British Empire, and we believe it is a right principle. Of course, there may be people who show themselves unworthy of such hospitality, who by their conduct and character prove that their ideal is not so selfless and ignoble that they are a danger to any country that receives them. Such people may have to forfeit the enjoyment of such privileges as are gladly given to others. But the British Empire in the past has stood for equal justice and equal rights, and long may that continue to be the case. Empire is a responsibility rather than a privilege, and we who are members of the British Empire must see that no selfish principles are allowed to gain the upper hand in that Empire.

"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." The future is bright with the promise of a better age which is at hand, when selfishness shall be esteemed a crime and all shall work for the common weal. Let us each ask of our conscience the question: "Am I living a selfish life, or am I helping to the utmost of my ability to bear the burdens of others?" True happiness can never be secured at the expense of others. That is as true of nations as of individuals. We have seen the downfall of the nation that attempted to arrogate to herself, for her own benefit, the governing power of the world, and the terrible example of Germany has shown the world that selfishness is not a working principle among nations any more than it is among individuals. The League of Nations is, of course, far from being an accomplished fact, but it is recognised by the leading statesmen of the world as the best guarantee of future peace. That marks the beginning of a new era in world politics, an era in which selfishness shall no longer be the guiding principle, but the dominant principle shall be the welfare of the human race. We thank God for that.

"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." We are allowed to-day to help a little in bearing the heavy burden which this war has laid upon the wounded and disabled. They have accepted that burden as the price that had to be paid that you and I might be free. We cannot give them sight, we cannot restore their shattered limbs, we cannot give them back their health, but we can show our gratitude by giving liberally to those funds which exist for the alleviation of their sufferings, and that is the cause for which our arms are asked to-day. Let us make the collection worthy of its object.

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

At the Union Church, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald preached to a large congregation from the text: "God be merciful unto us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us. That Thy way may be known upon earth; Thy saving health among all nations." He said:

The spirit of these verses, which is that of this beautiful little Psalm throughout, is, we would fain hope and trust, the spirit in which this first Sunday of the year is being observed throughout the Empire, and perhaps elsewhere. A year ago to-day we assembled in great numbers to make our earnest supplications that it might please the Almighty Ruler of the nations and men to shorten the period of our fiery trial, and grant to the world a consummation in righteousness commensurate with the tribulation and sorrow which it was passing through.

To-day we express our humble gratitude that that has been achieved, and that we are alive to behold it. A year ago few would have ventured to prophesy what has actually come to pass by this time. Calculations about the day of the war's end had miscarried so often that men had given up making them—except, of course, those who all along simply kept moving forward their forecasts with the calendar, and were bound therefore to be right some day. We knew what war-weariness was, and so even more did certain of our Allies. The common cry was, "How long, O Lord!" Alas! the Ruler of the nations and men has shortened the period of our fiery trial, and granted to the world a consummation in righteousness commensurate with the tribulation and sorrow which it was passing through.

The spirit displayed was like that which found perhaps its noblest expression in medieval Europe from the Scottish Parliament in the days of Robert Bruce. The sufferings of the little country had been cruel and long protracted. The ecclesiastical authority of the time sided, as too often since, with the big battalions, the Pope placing Robert and his Kingdom under the ban of excommunication. But Lords and Commons assembled at Abernethy on April 6th, 1320, returned to the Italian peninsular their ever memorable reply.

No peace would they make which should compromise the complete independence of the realm; no King would they serve who would not stand by them in the struggle.

So long as a hundred Scots were left alive, they would continue the war for freedom, "which," said they, "no good man loses save with his life."

fortunate it has never been killed out of the hearts of men. It blazed bright when gallant Belgium dared the Prussian to do his worst, and to-day we celebrate its latest and largest triumph.

One by one the liberty-loving peoples of the world have been drawn into this last supreme contention with the embattled and banded despotism which threatened to bruise the manhood out of men.

Its knell has rung: no man deprecates its burial, no woman lays flowers on its tomb. Babylon is fallen, is fallen, and the smoke of her torment ascendeth.

Such is the change which one short year has brought, the year whose early part was dark with threatenings and slaughter, darkest indeed of all in one of its hours, the hour before the dawn. Even now we are quite unable to realise the change. And just because the sense of relief is so immeasurably and inexpressibly great, our thankfulness for deliverance so overwhelming, our attitude is seriously humble for all its glad exhilaration, and we are disposed to pray with the Psalmist, "God be merciful to us and bless us, bless us with grace rightly to receive the multitude of His mercies, and to respond with a ready heart to their magnitude. He has indeed caused His face to shine upon us. We rejoice in the brightness of His rising, and we solemnly feel that the new day into which we are stepping is one in which He is calling us to a longer service than even hitherto.

Some successes are so great, and also so costly, that their effect is to sober rather than puff up those to whom they are granted. The strain has been so long, the balance so uncertain, at times even the possibility of defeat seemed so real, that when at last the triumph has come it has been received with a subdued and reverent mind. It is little things which men boast about. It is the easily won successes which intoxicate and inflate. It was Germany's wars of a few weeks against Denmark and Austria, and later of a few months with France, which fed her vanity up to the point of setting off infuriatingly in August, 1914, on the brightly expedient from which her troops were to come back crowned, "before the leaves fell."

There is not much boasting in Britain to-day, but rather a spirit of solemn thankfulness and wonder, mingled with a justifiable pride, not in our individual selves, but in the dear, brave, grand old country which under God has been able to carry so heavy a burden, to do such signal service, and to make such glorious sacrifices.

To-day, I believe our people are in the mind to seek for the providential meaning of the events in which they have borne so large a part. We salute our standards never before so proudly—but the occasion is too great for mere flag waving. Like Israel of old "in the land of the Lord will we wave our banners," and in the act there even comes before the mind's eye the vast heroic host of the men who gave their lives to keep the ensign erect in honour, and still as ever, indeed more now than ever, the flag of the free. Among the allied nations there is a fixed determination that the victory so costly must be put to the highest uses. An easier triumph would have more selfishly exploited, according to the old evil custom which has made one war always the seed and root of future strife. But this war, so terrible, so costly, has been won not merely for the victors but for mankind. The Peace Conference which presently will meet will be inspired by larger and more generous aims than any comparable congress which ever met before.

Its deliberations will be controlled by the manifest fact that the whole world has in these days become one, so that if one member suffers all must suffer. It is no longer possible in the old way for one nation to enrich itself at the others' expense, and I believe that far better—the old predatory principle is being voluntarily and intelligently abandoned by the leading nations of the world.

That Thy way may be known upon the earth, Thy saving health among all nations, said my text, and is there not ground for the hope that the peace which is the forthcoming peace will be considered?

I may be asked if we think human nature has changed. Well at any rate human beings appear to have learnt. It is pretty generally coming to be understood that for the future the life of men in this world must go on upon a basis of mutualism and reciprocity instead of the old antagonism which is to go on all in any civilised and tolerable way.

Perhaps even in Germany, but certainly everywhere outside Germany, this fearful war is leaving behind it a sense of shame, which should be the beginning of better things. Is there any thinking man or woman who does not feel that such an outbreak of carnage and destruction is a reproach to our very humanity, that it is a conviction recorded in the sight of the universe against the principles on which life on this planet earth has hitherto been carried on? Is there one who would not say that unless we can find enough brains and heart, and will exercise enough self-control to do differently for the future, we do not deserve to have a future—unless, indeed, it be true that our race is under a curse, and continued existence is its penalty?

The statesmen who meet for the Peace Conference are not going into abstract discussions about the condition of human nature. What they are going to attempt—according to the utterances of leaders like the American President and our own Prime Minister—is to settle a basis for national life which will give human nature a chance it has not had hitherto.

The peace they look forward to is not one which the conquering nations intend to exploit in their own favour, regard less of the general councils of wisdom and justice. It is in the power of the victorious Allies now to do whatever

they please in any part of the wide world, for there exists no power anywhere which could oppose them with success. But the prospect creates no alarm, or the contrary it is believed on every hand to hold a promise of greater safety and happiness than the world has ever enjoyed before. The late enemy, of course, deprived of his ill-gotten gains and compelled to make restitution, is for the moment full of grievances. But no neutral nation is trembling, no well-behaved member of the world community fears the loss of aught that belongs to it. No small State sees itself about to be swallowed up, no natural landmarks of race, language or old affinity are to be arbitrarily bartered amongst crowned heads and royal chancellors, not a tribe in darkest Africa nor a coral atoll of the wide Pacific is to be sold or surrendered into slavery.

But there are joy and relief in small and highly civilised countries like Switzerland, Denmark and Holland, which know they have but narrowly escaped absorption; there is a prospect after centuries of oppression for Poland, Bohemia and the Balkan peoples; Italy and Roumania have welcomed their exiles home; Armenia is for ever free from the yoke of bondage; the Jew will soon have experienced the last of his persecution; the Arab is once more a citizen of a free land, whose deserts even already have begun to blossom as the rose, now that the Ottoman blight is lifted from them. All this is of good augury indeed.

Turbulence and unrest we know are ever vast areas, anarchy arising, inevitably where militarism had of a sudden to lose its powerful but degrading hold. But the time will come ere long when folly shall have spent itself and we shall see a return to sanity in Russia, in Berlin, perhaps even in Catholic Ireland. The human race is not mad, at least permanently, and even its vast ignorance and ignorance can only be exploited up to a certain point.

Let it be seen that the great Powers represented at the Peace Conference do seriously intend even-handed justice in a spirit of consideration and conciliation, and the feuds and turbulences of even the backward regions of the earth will presently die down. Let it be seen that the great Powers, removed or at least paralysed and not the cause of trouble. Only of late has it become known how largely German intrigue was at the bottom of the unrest and disunion which has long afflicted Russia, the Balkans, India, China, Mexico and the South American republics, and latterly even Ireland or our own British shores. Of course, the possibilities of trouble existed in these regions, but they will not be free from the secret and sinister outside agency who fomented sedition and stirred up discontent. The general atmosphere to-day is one in which responsible citizens everywhere are looking toward peaceful adjustment rather than continued wrangling for mere everywhere, but the nations weary of strife and appalled by its waste, futility and misery. A stupendous task and an unexampled opportunity lies before the coming Conference, and I repeat, we have reason to hope they are not going to throw it away. I think we may judge from many signs that the nations in whose hands power now lies are honestly bent on seeking the common good.

The parochialism has gone out of our prayers: "God be merciful to us and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us. That Thy way may be known upon earth; Thy saving health among all nations." We dare not, we are constrained by conscience and reason to add, as the Psalmist does, the words which recognise that we have been saved to serve. In the solemn significance of the world situation to-day what nation which knows anything of God in Christ could ask simply that its own horn should be set on high? Whatever blessings we desire must be sought, not for our own exclusive good, but that through us God's will may be advanced over the whole earth. It will be done after a truly Christian manner—among all nations.

That is true internationalism; not an impossible attempt to destroy love of country and reduce all mankind to one amorphous amalgamation, but the ready recognition that every race and nation has its equal contribution to make to the common stock, its place to fill and its work to do in the large commonwealth. Manifestly this comes home with peculiar responsibility to the large and leading nations which are advanced, and to the older peoples of the human family. It is for them to lead the way and to shoulder much of the burden. If I mention in particular the two great members of the English-speaking community, America and Britain, it is not that they are everlastingly others, but that they have most right to speak of one's own. To these two has fallen hitherto a very large share of the white man's burden, and now America, having settled in strength her own broad continent, has been drawn perforce into critical contact with the affairs of the older world. Neither the English Channel nor even the wide Atlantic makes it possible for either of these to go on living to itself alone.

There were many in both of them whose creed it was to keep clear of European affairs at almost any cost. But the call of humanity and, be it said, the demand of necessity also, overrides the love of isolation. From being "too proud to fight," the stage of being ashamed not to fight was soon arrived at, and now comes the task of disposing under God, of the fruits of victory.

We venture to hope, and we shall earnestly pray that that great work will be essayed with a wide vision and a large unselfishness, in other words that it will be done after a truly Christian manner, nothing less is worth praying for. The Princes of the Gentiles," said the Master on a memorable occasion, "lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you, but whosoever would become great among you shall be your servant; even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many." That, and nothing lower is our motto. The assumption has been over come, many this new year of grace ring in the Christ that is to be.

Count The Indians on The Road.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vœux Road Central.
Telephone 2487.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERNICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3383.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah" 80.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FRIVOLITY SEASON.

Commences on

SATURDAY next, the 11th.

EDGAR WARWICK

Presents the

New Revusical-Comedy Coy.

IN

VAUDEVILLE

In Various Editions.

The biggest attraction that has ever been brought to the East.

Gaiety! Girls!! Glitter!!!

IDEAL VOCALISTS.

REAL COMEDIANS.

INSPIRED DANCERS.

Box Plan Open at MOUTRIE'S.

[19]

NEW FERRIES TO KOWLOON

WEST.

TIME TABLE.

CENTRAL MARKET (Jubilee St.)	to	YAU MATI (Public Square Street).
5 a.m. to 9 p.m.	Every 15 minutes	
9 p.m. to midnight	" 20 "	

FARES:—
1st class ... 10 Cents.
2nd class ... 5 " "
3rd class (daylight) ... 3 " "
" " (after 6 p.m.) 4 " "

NEW WESTERN

MARKET (Morrison St.) to MONGKOK (Shantung St.)

(For YAU MATI STATION, and Road to KOWLOON CITY.)

5 a.m. to 9 p.m.: — Every 15 minutes

9 p.m. to 11 p.m.: — " 20 "

FARES:—

1st class	10 Cents.
2nd class	5 " "
3rd class (daylight)	3 " "
" " (after 6 p.m.)	4 " "

EASTERN

STREET to SAMSUIPO

West Point from

(For KOWLOON TONG, CHEUNG SHA WAN, LAI CHIKO and TAIPO ROAD.)

5 A.M. to 10 P.M.: — Every 30 minutes

FARES:—

1st class	10 Cents.
2nd class	5 " "
3rd class (daylight)	4 " "
" " (after 6 p.m.)	5 " "

THE KAU LUNG BZE YUUK
KAI FONG FERRY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1919. [18]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves with the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

40

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer.

"DIWBARA"

Arrived Hongkong on December 28th, 1918.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 24 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Free Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within 7 days of the date of arrival here, after which date they cannot be re-validated.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. PARR, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 30th, 1918. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG.

THE Steamship

"HAIYANG"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 24 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Free Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within 7 days of the date of arrival here, after which date they cannot be re-validated.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. PARR, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1919. [15]

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 3rd.

Cornelia, British str., 215 tons, Captain J. Home, from Haiphong, whence she left on December 31st, with a cargo of rice.

Haiphong, British str., 1,302 tons, Capt. A. E. Stewart, from Penang, whence she left on December 25th, with a general cargo.

Hinchin, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. W. Shance, from Weihaiwei, whence she left on December 31st, with a general cargo.

Shun Cheung, Chinese str., 255 tons, Capt. P. Xavier, from Kwang Chow, whence she left on December 3rd, with a general cargo.

January 4th.

Rotorua, British str., 558 tons, Captain Griffiths, from Hongkong, whence she left on January 1st, with a cargo of coal.

Singap, British str., 1,046 tons, Captain Wm. McDonald, from Shanghai, whence she left on December 31st, with a general cargo.

Tai Ning, British str., 1,544 tons, Capt. W. F. Bichard, from Shanghai, whence she left on January 1st, with a general cargo.

Telemachus, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. A. Fraser, from Saigon, whence she left on December 28th, with a cargo of rice.

Tiphany, Dutch str., 3,950 tons, from Amoy, whence she left on January 3rd with a general cargo.

Tyctak, Dutch str., 3,013 tons, Captain J. P. Scholten, from Batavia, whence she left on December 26th, with a general cargo.

January 5th.

Asama Maru, Japanese str., 2,001 tons, Y. Hashimoto, from Moji, whence she left on December 30th, with a cargo of coal.

Bourbon, French str., 997 tons, Captain V. Levaillant, from Saigon, whence she left on December 31st with a cargo of rice.

Brisbane, British str., 716 tons, Captain E. E. McLellan, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 1st, with a cargo of rice.

Chenon, British str., 1,354 tons, Captain H. E. Laver, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice and bamboo.

Haitan, British str., 1,127 tons, Captain A. E. Hodgins, from Swatow, whence she left on January 4th, with a general cargo.

Hok Canton, British str., 556 tons, Capt. W. H. Sperke, from Hongkong, whence she left on January 2nd, with a cargo of coal.

Pheuphen, British str., 1,063 tons, Capt. de la Sala, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 2nd, with a cargo of rice.

Shinkai Maru, Japanese str., 1,724 tons, Capt. Umetani, from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

Sphinx, French str., 15,000 tons, Captain T. Cousin, from Marseilles, whence she left on November 22nd, with a general cargo.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Tai Sang* passed a derelict junk yesterday, 14 miles off Single Island.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Pacific Mail's s.s. *Venezuela*, according to telegraphic advice received from Manila, will leave that port to-morrow, and will arrive at Hongkong on Thursday afternoon. It is expected that she will be dispatched from Hongkong at noon next Saturday.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

January 5th, at 11.30.—No returns from Vladivostok or Japan. Pressure changes since yesterday are small. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.18 inches, against an average of 0.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Road — (N. wind, moderate); (S. wind, fair).

Formosa Channel — (N.E. wind, fresh).

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamoche — No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 6th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 5th at 6 a.m.	On 6th at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.28	30.30	30.37
Temperature	60	65	67
Humidity	36	33	30
Wind Direction	WNW	ca'm	ENE
Force	1	0	2
Weather	b	b	o
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th 61

Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th -10.3



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copal, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

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PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVALS.

On January 5th, per s.s. *Haitan*, from Shanghai:—Messrs. Murray, Hodgins, Larrengo and Dyson.

On January 5th, per s.s. *Tai Sang*, from Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Ribboul, Mr. J. R. Grinble, Mr. J. C. B. Power, Mr. Ash.

On January 5th, per s.s. *Sphinx*, from Marseilles:—Mr. Mark Traver, Mr. W. F. Thompson and Mr. S. E. Cornish.

On January 5th, per s.s. *Shinkai Maru*, from Calcutta:—Mr. R. P. L. Martin, Mr. A. Mass, Mr. Allen.

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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	15th January.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	20th February.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	20th March.
"MONTEAGLE"	5th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	17th April.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	16th May.
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	12th June.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	10th July.

For particulars regarding passenger fares, sailings and rates of cargo, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Freight Dept., HONGKONG.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORR"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	18th April	22nd April
"NELLORE"	23rd March	30th April	10th May

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	10th January	27th January

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

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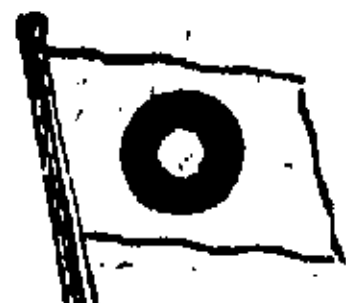
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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TUT ATJAP	MACASSAR	6th Jan.	—	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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S.S. "TJISALAK" ... on 8th Jan.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Jan. 11th, 1919

S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Jan. 18th, 1919

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Feb. 25th, 1919.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Wed. 5th Jan. Noon.

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 10th Jan. 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "TAIBANG" ... Thurs. 17th Jan. 8 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but as present monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

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